

Disaster Management Of Flash Flood in Banyumas : The Role Of Regional Disaster Management Agency

Tri Yumarni¹, Swarantari Anggi Rahanti¹, and Guntur Gunarto¹

¹ Public Administration Department, Jenderal Soedirman University, Purwokerto, Indonesia
(triyum26@gmail.com, swarantari_anggi@yahoo.com)

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Abstract: Banyumas is prone to several disasters including landslide, earthquake and flash flood with fifth rank of disaster prone areas among districts and cities in Central Java. Additionally 18 sub districts in from total 27 sub districts in Banyumas are prone to flash flood. Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is an institution that holds main role in disaster management in local level such as disaster mitigation, preparedness, respond and recovery. This research aims to analyse the role of BPBD in disaster management particularly flash flood disaster in Banyumas. The research use qualitative method with deep interview as a main technique for data collecting. It also uses observation and documentation. The respondents are the head and staffs at BPBD office and also people affected by flash flood in Karanggedang village. Accordingly the interactive technique is adopted for this study. The aspects of the BPBD's role that are examined in this research are entrepreneur, coordination, facilitating, and socialization. The research confirms that all aspects are found and working despite some problems still exists. In order to overcome the existing obstacles, BPBD needs to improve its capacity and build partnership with affected communities.

1 INTRODUCTION

Role means something which is being a part of leadership especially in organisation management. It is also interpreted as behaviour expected from certain people in social relationship that are related to their social status. Accordingly, it is related to the district government's role in achieving local development goals. Thus, the district government should carry out its role along with the development goals. Soerjono (2002: 243) states, role is the dynamic aspect of a certain position (status) in order to carries out certain rights and obligations based on his position.

According to UU No.24/2007, Disaster is defined as a series of events that threaten and disrupt the lives and livelihoods of people caused by natural factors and / or human factors resulting in human casualties, environmental damage, property losses and psychological effect.

Located between two continents and two oceans Indonesia is prone to Hydrometeorological disasters, such as floods, landslides, extreme temperatures and droughts, including Banyumas Regency. According to the Disaster Risk Index (DRI) from 35 districts / cities in Central Java, Banyumas is ranked 5th in the region with high potential for natural disasters. One of the disasters was floods, 18 of the 27 sub-districts in Banyumas Regency were flood-prone area

Due to the high risk to the disasters the community should have high awareness of disasters. However, there are facts that public awareness to disasters is still low. Additionally, good cooperation between the government in this case Local Disaster Agency or BPBD in Banyumas Regency and the community is strongly needed in efforts to reduce disasters risk and building resilience. By implementing Law No. 24 of 2007, the implementation of disaster management is expected will be better since the central government and regional governments are responsible for implementing of disaster management from pre-disaster, disaster emergency response, and post-disaster resilience. Accordingly, this research aims to describe the role of Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in doing their tasks and duties of disaster mitigation, particularly flash flood disaster in Banyumas.

2 THEORETICAL

Role means something that is a part of or holds the main leadership. The role or role is also interpreted as a behaviour expected from the person in certain social relations based on a particular social status. Accordingly, within local governmental context, it means the duty and authority of the local government to be able to carry out their duties in accordance with its objectives. In short, they must carry out their roles. This is similar with the definition by Soerjono (2002: 234). He stated that the role is a dynamic aspect of a particular position (status) while a person get certain rights and obligations according to his position then he is said to carry out his role.

Meanwhile Levison (in Soerjono, 2002: 200), the role is a concept about what individuals can do that is important for the social structure of society, the role includes norms developed with one's position or place in society, the role in this sense is a series the rules that guide someone in social life. However, usually within an organization a work is formed which carries out human resource management activities and the work unit is functionally responsible for carrying out various activities

and taking various steps in human resource management. There are two strong reasons why such functional work units need to be formed. First, although each of the managers concerned is entrusted with the duties and responsibilities of carrying out other activities, both the nature of the main tasks and supporting tasks, so that the main attention is directed to the functional responsibilities. Secondly, today human resource management absolutely needs to be handled professionally by special personnel because only then can the highly complex human resource management be handled properly. (Siagian, 2001: 31).

Therefore, it can be concluded that the role has a close relationship with the community. The realization of this role is in the form of tasks that must be carried out in the community. The role is not limited to being carried out by someone but also carried out by an organization or government agency that has a status of position in the community. Based on the theory revealed by Arsyad (2004: 311), there are four aspects of the role of governments:

a. Entrepreneur

The word entrepreneur is defined as someone who always brings change, innovation and new ideas or rules. Entrepreneur is someone who has and brings resources in the form of labor, materials, and other assets in a combination that is able to make a change / add value greater than the previous value.

b. Coordination

Coordination is a role carried out by related agencies or bodies that are equal in their position. This coordination is carried out with the aim of establishing good cooperation between institutions for the achievement of objectives.

c. Facilitation

Facilitation is a role carried out by an agency or agency by providing facilities and infrastructure. This is done so that the activities carried out run well in a controlled manner

d. Stimulation

Stimulation is a form of the role where an agency or agency promotes / promotes. This is done with the hope that the public can understand what the goals of the agency or agency are so that the implementation can run well.

From some understanding of the role it can be concluded that the role is behavior that must be carried out in accordance with the position and status they have. Roles can be said to be good or not good can be seen from the effectiveness in the implementation of these roles. Effectiveness in the implementation of a role becomes important to achieve the goals or objectives that have been determined. Effectiveness as a measurement in the sense of the extent to which goals or objectives have been set previously.

This research defines the role of the Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) is the behaviour or actions taken by the Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in the case of natural disaster management through its main tasks and functions. The study result will show the role of BPBD whether or not it has been done so that it can be seen the effectiveness of the role of the BPBD.

The theory used in this research is the role theory that has been explained by Arsyad (2004) is the role of BPBD in entrepreneurs, coordination, facilitation, and stimulation.

3 METHOD

The research used qualitative method which is an approach that has a tendency to apply open question methods, emerging approaches, textual data or images (Creswell, 2014). In addition, the technique of selecting informants is purposive sampling techniques and snowball sampling techniques with purpose to capture and gather as much information as possible. The research focuses are the role carried out by BPBD Kabupaten Banyumas in efforts to manage natural disasters, especially flash flood, while to analyse data the research adopted interactive analysis technique developed by Miles, Huberman, and Saldana consisting of data collection, data condensation, data presentation, and verification and conclusion (2014). The research was conducted at the Office of the Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) of Banyumas Regency and in the Karanggedang Village, Sumpiuh District, Banyumas Regency. The data is collected from the Head of Implementation and Head of Field in BPBD Banyumas Regency and people affected by flash flood.

4 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This study adopted the emic perspective to find out information and problems according to the research focus that is based on the assumptions, opinions, views, and understanding of the informants, the government and the community.

1. The role of Local Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) Banyumas in disasters mitigation

a. Entrepreneur

The capacity building of the community carried out by BPBD in Banyumas Regency was implemented conducting socialization / counseling, disaster simulation, creating a forum to care about disasters, and develop disaster resilient villages. This is supposed to make community has more knowledge and more awareness of disaster. This capacity building was mainly done within areas prone to disasters. The target of this innovation is the community who live in disaster-prone areas or who highly expose to disasters.

The next innovation is the use of sophisticated tools and also social media. BPBD Banyumas has 1 drone unit which functions to monitor areas that are difficult to evacuate. In addition, there is the use of social media Facebook. Facebook is social media that is used by BPBD contains information on disasters as well as BPBD activities. This effort is to make public get easy access to information related to disasters and can get in touch with BPBD. On the BPBD facebook page, a BPBD call centre line is also printed so that the public can report the disaster and the BPBD will initiate response to the disaster.

The findings show BPBD's efforts in natural disaster management have had several innovations, ranging from community capacity building, the use of sophisticated tools and use of social media, the establishment of a comprehensive disaster risk management forum, capacity building innovation through BPBD socialization and simulation. This has been implemented for a long time and is still being developed in a better direction.

The new activity done by BPBD in Banyumas Regency is by using sophisticated tools such as drones and the use of social media Facebook which are quite innovative in delivering disaster information and information on BPBD activities. BPBD's Facebook page is

very active because every day it always uploads the latest information.

b. Coordination

Coordination is a role carried out by agencies or agencies with agencies or other bodies that are equal in position. Coordination according to Awaluddin Djamin in Hasibuan (2011: 86) is defined as a collaborative effort between agencies, agencies, units, in carrying out certain tasks so that they can help and complement each other. Coordination is carried out with the aim of being able to establish good cooperation between institutions to achieve goals. Coordination is not only done between agencies or institutions, but coordination is also carried out within the institution itself such as coordination between fields in one institution.

Based on the findings of researchers in the field, coordination carried out by BPBD Kabupaten Banyumas in natural disaster management occurred with other agencies or organizations, this coordination was also carried out with the community. BPBD coordination with other bodies such as the Housing Office and Settlement area, Health Office, Provincial BPBD, and BNPB is conducted by holding regular coordination meetings that discuss the latest disaster issues and reporting issues.

Other coordination is also carried out with the community by means of coordination through the village apparatus, kelurahan, or sub-district apparatus. This is done by means of a coordination meeting which later the village / kelurahan / kecamatan officials convey to the community.

The next coordination is with humanitarian organizations concerned with disasters, coordination carried out in addition to coordination meetings is coordination quickly and directly by telephone, especially in the event of a disaster. According to Handoko (2003: 196) the need for coordination depends on the nature and communication needs in the implementation of tasks and the degree of interdependence of various types of units of implementation. So that the form of coordination carried out by BPBD in Banyumas Regency is different when coordinating with agencies, humanitarian organizations caring for disasters and the community.

Based on the findings of researchers in the field regarding the coordination conducted by BPBD in Banyumas District in disaster management so far it has been done quite well but needs to be improved again because in the field, the community does not feel the coordinating role of BPBD because coordination is done with village / kelurahan / kecamatan only without continuing information to the community.

BPBD coordination with other bodies has been well proven with frequent coordination meetings. This will minimize overlapping responsibilities and disaster management will be more effective because what has been coordinated is used during disaster management.

c. Facilitation

Natural disaster management carried out by the Regional Disaster Management Agency of Banyumas Regency is also inseparable from the facilities provided to support the needs of the community, especially the victims of the disaster. The facility itself can be interpreted as an effort made by a person or entity to support the needs received in the form of facilities and infrastructure.

The facility itself was appointed to the people of Banyumas Regency especially the people who live in areas prone to natural disasters. Providing facilities by BPBD consists of providing pre-disaster facilities, disaster

emergency response, and post-disaster. Pre-disaster facilities are facilities provided by the BPBD before or when there is a disaster. Examples of these pre-disaster facilities are socialization/counseling, simulations, billboards and posters, and crossing the evacuation lane.

Facilities in the event of a disaster or disaster response are fulfilment of basic needs, deployment of volunteers, and procurement of equipment. Whereas the facilities provided by BPBD in post-disaster response are reconstruction and rehabilitation. Reconstruction and rehabilitation are rebuilding, especially public facilities such as roads, schools, mosques and bridges.

The first obstacle in providing facilitation is transportation, because 60% of the areas in Banyumas Regency are hilly areas, sometimes there are constraints in terms of reach, and limited time. Because emergency response situations require rapid handling and evacuation.

Based on the findings of researchers in the field, it can be concluded that the facilities provided by BPBD have so far been good enough, only in the findings of researchers in the field that the facilities provided by BPBD are found to be unequal, especially in providing basic facilities.

d. Stimulation

Stimulation is an effort that is shown as a role that can be carried out by giving promotion or socialization. The stimulation is carried out with the intention that the community is able to understand and absorb what is the purpose of the agency or agency, so that it is expected that the implementation of stimulation to be carried out can run well.

The provision of stimulation referred to here is the provision of socialization from BPBD in Banyumas Regency in giving socialization about natural disasters. The socialization was given by BPBD in Banyumas Regency especially to people in disaster-prone areas. This socialization is usually held at the village hall. The socialization was carried out by delivering material and question and answer sessions delivered by BPBD Banyumas Regency.

In the implementation of socialization, it is usually accompanied by notification of the BPBD program in a line such as the establishment of resilient villages and other programs. The provision of this information is also through mass media, electronic media such as notifications via local tv, and social media.

The findings of researchers in the field regarding stimulation carried out by BPBD in efforts to deal with natural disasters themselves have been good, except that there are differences in people's responses in receiving this socialization, there are people who actually seek and request BPBD to provide socialization, but there are also people who do not follow. Communities that do not respond well to this stimulation tend to think that this stimulation is not very important because there are already floods in their own area.

2. Cooperation between BPBD Banyumas Regency and the Community

Cooperation is one form of social interaction, in which there are certain activities that are shown to achieve common goals by helping each other and understanding each other's activities. Cooperation is also defined as activities carried out jointly from various parties to achieve common goals.

Collaboration between the BPBD and the community is carried out through mutual assistance and mutual assistance in evacuating when a disaster occurs. Reconstruct buildings that are carried by water,

temporarily clog the water using sandbags. However, during reconstruction and rehabilitation there was usually no cooperation, because of the wholesale project.

BPBD and the community always cooperate, coordinate and communicate because indeed in the implementation of disaster management BPBD cannot work alone. Cooperation with the community and with other humanitarian organizations and organizations concerned with other disasters is urgently needed.

5 CONCLUSION

The role of the Regional Disaster Management Agency has four aspects, namely entrepreneurship, coordination, facilitation, and stimulation. The role of the Banyumas Regency Regional Disaster Management Agency (BPBD) in managing natural disasters with flash floods case studies is in the aspect of entrepreneurship, namely the implementation of community capacity building innovations and the use of social media Facebook has gone quite well but there are still obstacles that are experienced, namely budget problems and there are still many people who are stuttering technology, especially people who live in rural areas. So there needs to be new innovations that can be accepted by the entire community.

Furthermore, the coordination carried out by BPBD in Banyumas Regency with the community must always be improved not only with the village equipment but the whole community. The facilitation provided must also be equitable but still pay attention to priorities because considering the occurrence of disasters in a place with other places is different, it requires different handling. The role of the BPBD in the Regency has been felt by the community, but it is still necessary to recollect the problems of increasing community capacity and distributing aid, especially assistance in meeting basic needs.

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